



ed that if the Government would not act he would act himself.  
Withhold Armistice Terms

London, October 27.—Reuter's agency is informed that the Allies will not publish the terms of the armistice until Germany has replied to the last Note sent by President Wilson.

Paris Is Dubious

Paris, October 27.—Generally speaking President Wilson's reply is regarded as satisfactory but doubt is expressed concerning the wisdom of the discussion at the present moment. French opinion is quite clear on one point: if the Allied Governments come to the conclusion that it is opportune to make counsel with their military chiefs concerning an armistice, rigorous naval and military conditions and an unconditional surrender are necessary. The Allied Governments know nothing concerning the pretended democratization of Germany and there are no guarantees for France or her European Allies. Necessities of a military order dominate the problem and the Allied Generals and Admirals alone are qualified to determine what guarantees are necessary. The French mistrust seeing Dr. Solf claiming control over Alsace-Lorraine with a fictitious autonomy in spite of professing that he is executing President Wilson's program.

Conflicting Views In Germany

Amsterdam, October 27.—The Vossische Zeitung remarks that President Wilson's latest Note signifies a step forward. The German Government will make all possible concession short of humiliation.

Germany says that President Wilson must and will be contended by the systematic carrying out of the German plans of democratization.

The Kreuz Zeitung comments that the only answer is to fight to the last.

### IEWS CONFLICTING ON LUDENDORFF'S QUITTING

Quit Because He Foresaw Defeat, Says Paris; Forced Out, Says London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 27.—L'Echo de Paris says that von Ludendorff resigned because he sees the impossibility of continuing the war.

Le Matin remarks that Germany will represent the retirement of von Ludendorff as a new proof of the subordination of the military to the civil power but this will deceive nobody. von Ludendorff, who four months ago gave the Reichstag and German people to believe that the fall of Paris and the surrender of France was imminent, now disappears because he is beaten and Germany is desperate, faced with capitulation.

London, October 27.—The resignation of von Ludendorff was more in the nature of a dismissal, von Ludendorff having practically no choice.

### U.S. SHIPYARD WORKERS GET INCREASE IN PAY

Scale Of Eighty Cents An Hour Fixed For Skilled Industries

(American Wireless to Reuter)

Washington, October 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board today announced wage increase averaging twenty percent for all shipyards in the Pacific Coast district, where the pay for men in the principal skilled trades was fixed at eighty cents per hour.

The lumber department of the Emergency Fleet Corporation announced that approximately 400,000,000 feet of yellow pine lumber had been cut in American forests and transported to shipyards in the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the construction of vessels in little more than a year. This includes pine and for lumber used in shipbuilding on the Pacific Coast.

### Influenza Ravages Towns In Chekiang

Hundreds Reported Dead In One Village Near Shaohsin Alone

The epidemic of influenza in Shaohsin, Chekiang, and its vicinity is still raging. Hundreds have died in the town of Sungkien, according to a report of Mr. Tsao Wen-wei, head of the Chinese Red Cross contingent dispatched from Shanghai recently. Other towns are just as badly infected. Definite figures on the number of dead, however, are not yet to be obtained. In his report to Mr. Shen Tung-ho, Vice-president of the local society, Mr. Tsao attributed the cause of the plague to the shortage of rainfall this year and the use of contaminated water in the canals and rivers in the Shaohsin district by the poor class.

### 'BATTLE' CALLED OFF, LOOTING CARRIED ON

Conditions Near Hinghwa Fikien Are Approaching State Of Savagery

China Press Correspondence

Hinghwa, Fukien, October 21.—Since the clash last week between the Northern and Southern forces in which the North suffered some 100 casualties, there has been no fighting. It seems that the Northern forces have instructions not to take the offensive for the present pending the outcome of the peace negotiations started by the new president. However, it is very doubtful whether the Southern forces keep and their bandit allies do not operations. Their forces are daily being augmented and some of them are armed with modern rifles. It seems that an extensive attack is imminent.

In their operations in this county and the counties to the west of us the Southerners have employed thousands

of local bandits. Some of them have been well armed. It has been impossible to bring these men under military discipline. As a result deeds of violence fill the land. In Sienyu county a local bandit chief who has now been made a lieutenant recently led his followers against a village against which he had a grudge. The live stock was killed or taken away. Many houses were plundered and burned.

In Tatien county Southern forces levied an assessment of \$1,500 upon a deacon of the Methodist Church. The man protested that he did not have that much property. He was seized and severely beaten. His pastor hearing of his plight came to intercede. He too was seized, bound and severely beaten. Word was given out that unless the sum specified was forthcoming that both would be shot on the morrow. The deacon's family was able to raise \$200. The preacher had \$250 in church funds. Finally these sums were accepted and the men freed. Such cases of violence are becoming common.

In all places occupied great distress prevails. Everywhere bandits led by their chiefs call upon villagers and force them to make contributions. If they are not able to give money the bandit soldiers are quartered upon them for days. As soon as the Southern forces get control of a county enormous assessments are made. From Yungchun the wealthy have all fled to Singapore or to Foochow. People have been reduced to such straits that many have sold their houses and fields to meet the assessments. We have heard of children and wives being sold. The severest methods are used to make these collections. The whipping post and the firebrand are commonly used against those who claim they are not able to pay. Thus many have been beaten and many have lost their houses by fire. Naturally such methods have crushed all the warm sympathy for the cause of the South which once obtained in these parts. Those who adhere to the cause are chiefly men who are profiting at the expense of their fellow men.

Everywhere in the occupied territory people are not molested in planting poppy. In fact the officials have given out word that no one will be molested. As a consequence many fields are being planted and active preparations are being made to plant more. Poppy seed is selling at fabulous prices. As much as fifteen or twenty cents is being paid for a single seed. The report is that the seed is being obtained from Amoy. The permission to plant poppy is given to neutralise the hard conditions imposed.

To add to the distress these various groups of bandit soldiers are not agreed among themselves but each large following desires his chief to be the official. The report comes from Sienyu that a clash has taken place between two factions there resulting in considerable fighting. Hinghwa has ten factions and the prospect of their getting possession of the city here is not a bright one.

Of course the distress that obtains here has resulted from the employment of bandits. No one believes that the methods have the approval of the leaders of the South but by giving permission to these various leaders to conduct operations for the South they have brought about conditions that cast shadows upon the cause of the South and people everywhere are praying that the North may stand firm and retake the land already fallen into the possession of the South.

### GAMBLING GANGS' FEUD DECLARED CAUSE OF CASE

Prosecution, Withdrawing Charges In Hongkew Case, Sees Attempt To Use Court

Declaring that an attempt had been made to hoodwink the court by way of utilising it as a weapon in a feud between two rival gambling cliques of widespread scope, Mr. K. E. Newman, police prosecutor, provided a sensational climax to the Hongkew gambling case in the Mixed Court yesterday by asking a nolle prosequi of gambling charges placed against five Chinese defendants.

The case, it will be remembered, arose out of an armed robbery charge preferred against a Chinese named Wong Toh-keung, alleged to have stolen a gold watch from a man in a house at 249 Chao-poo Road on the night of August 12. When the case came on, the court did some investigating and as a result several of the witnesses and others implicated as present at the house found themselves facing charges of professional gambling.

The hearing yesterday was before Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Tsang. Six men came up on the charges of gambling or making gambling a profession. The occupations given by the defendants were variously that of examiner, compradore, contractor, shroff, rice merchant and shopkeeper and the legal talent appearing in their behalf included Messrs. F. W. Hadley, H. D. Rodger, S. H. McKean, J. B. Davies, G. D. Musso, N. C. Home and J. E. Lemiere.

Mr. Davies' client was discharged at the outset, proof being produced that he was a British subject, born in Hongkew. The court, which had prepared for a long sitting, then called on Mr. Musso to proceed with his cross-examination as left off at the last hearing. At this juncture Mr. Newman arose and asked to withdraw the charges.

Since the last hearing, he said

certain facts had come to him

which necessitated the request for a nolle prosequi in the proceedings.

From information received it

appeared that there were two

gambling gangs one of which was

bringing charges against the other. The evidence of the chief witness for the prosecution, one Li, he was satisfied would not stand the test of proper credibility and he thought it his duty to say that he did not think the case could be conducted on the evidence.

"I don't say that these persons are not guilty of gambling," Mr. Newman said. "But it seems to me that use has been made of the court to carry on the feud by the other gang. I am satisfied that this is so and I don't think I properly could proceed knowing these facts. That powerful interests are at work is evident from the formidable array of counsel. They must be men of means. This is no ordinary small gambling case but I think I am justified in asking a nolle prosequi."

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## LET CHINA MAKE PEACE ITSELF, PLEADS PAPER

Peking Leader Urges Settlement  
Before Foreign Powers  
Step In

### Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, October 29.—The Peking Leader, in an article advocating peace, says that both the Peking and the Canton Parliaments should nominate a select committee from their own members to meet together to revise jointly the old Parliamentary laws. Then let both Parliaments be dissolved and a new Parliament be elected according to the revised law.

We have advocated President Wilson as an intermediary. The urgency of the question demands plain speaking. The fetish of saving face has had enough victims without claiming, as a last sacrifice, the destruction of the Republic. Here are the issues: either the fate of the Republic is to be saved, now, by inviting Allied mediation or assistance or the fate of the Republic is to be lost by having foreign intervention thrust upon us. Either a united China will be represented at the Peace Conference in Europe or the delegates of both North and South will be refused admittance and, above all, either a resurgent or rejuvenated nation will enter on a new era of progress and prosperity or a tottering and bankrupt State will drag on its weary life under foreign tutelage and supervision.

### Serbs Make Progress Over Hard Opposition

#### Capture Heights In Valley Of Morava And Are On Out- skirts Of Cuprija

##### (French Wireless)

Lyon, October 28.—In Servia the Servian troops continue their vigorous pursuit despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy. They have captured the heights south of Kragujevac, in the valley of the Morava, and they are on the southern outskirts of Cuprija.

#### NINE MILLION FRANCS GO INTO VICTORY LOAN

##### Another Big Increase Recorded In Local Purchases Of New French War Bonds

Another big advance in subscriptions to the French Victory loan was registered yesterday, total registered at four local banks swept forward to the grand aggregate of Frs. 9,121,000. About two million francs were invested in the war loan at the Banque de l'Inde Chine during the day while subscriptions at the Russo-Asiatic Bank increased nearly

Following are the details for the various banking institutions: Banque de l'Inde Chine, 6,216,000; Banque Industrielle de Chine, 1,677,500; Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, 152,000; Banque Russo-Asiatische, 1,075,000.

Total Frs. 9,121,000

#### Cotton Mill Weavers In Yangtszepoo Strike

##### 300 Workers In Japanese Mill Object To New Re- gulation

Three hundred weavers of the Shanghai No. 2 Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo, walked out yesterday because they objected to the rules of the Japanese management in dismissing absentees. The new regulations provide that any worker who is absent will be transferred from the permanent work list to the substitutes' list, while those who are absent for a certain number of days are to be dismissed.

The weavers walked out in a body when the mill attempted to enforce the rule and made a demonstration in front of the premises. No damages were done to the mill property. Prompt action of the Yangtszepoo police soon dispersed the crowd and the millhands quietly went back home.

## Big Metal Syndicate Forming In England

### Will Promote Empire's Trade In Copper, Lead, Tin And Antimony

#### (Reuter's Agency War Service)

## RED CROSS DOCTOR HERE FROM CHATEAU-THIERRY

### Dr. Donald E. Baxter, New Head Of Rockefeller Foundation, Saw U.S. Enter Battle

London, October 23.—An important new company is about to be formed with the object of promoting and developing Empire trade in non-ferrous metals, particularly in copper, lead, tin and antimony and also for replacing British for the German pre-war control of the metal markets of the Empire. Very influential interests are actively participating in the formation of the concern, which it is understood the capital will be £5,000,000 and that already nearly £2,000,000 of subscriptions have been promised.

### Drugs Turned Over To Japanese Red Cross

Twenty pounds of morphine, 120 pounds of Bengali opium, 32 pounds of Malwa opium and 267 pounds of Persian opium were presented to the Japanese Consulate-General at Shanghai Monday by the Customs authorities upon instructions received from Peking. The drugs will be used for medical purposes by the Japanese Red Cross, and are now stored in the local Consulate awaiting instructions from the Tokio Government as to the locality where they are to be sent. They are packed in ten cases and will probably be sent to Siberia.

The presentation is the result of a request by the Japanese Legation in Peking, following the gift a certain quantity of opium and morphine to the American Red Cross. Accordingly, the Shanghai Customs House was instructed by the Peking Government to select among the confiscated drugs an appropriate quantity to comply with the request.

#### WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

##### (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states that the tendency of the market is good and the cessation of Indian remittances owing to the unsatisfactory monsoon is not likely to affect the general need for silver to an important degree.

At Peking the Rockefeller Foundation proposes to establish the finest medical school in the Far East with a graduate school which will rank with those of the United States. Extensive plans have been made in New York for expanding the medical school, hospital and research laboratories and many new buildings are under construction now.

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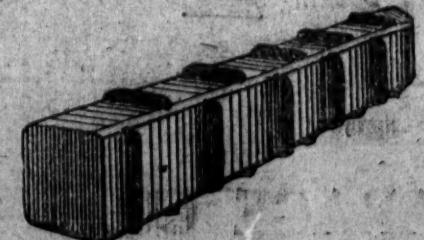
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## Debeney's Army Breaks Through

(Continued from Page 1)

Sissonne and Chateau-Thierry on the 26th and 28th.

### Fortify New Line

The Germans are feverishly fortifying between Pont-a-Mousson and Avercourt and also north of the river Seille, which joins the Moselle at Metz.

### Marshal Haig's Report

London, October 25.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening:

We are progressing slowly but surely northwards between the Selle and the Oise-Sambre Canal.

The enemy is strongly entrenched around Le Quesnoy but our field-guns are plastering the whole zone.

The present operations are of greater significance than can be realized without a comprehensive survey of the whole Western front.

The past three days have made more definitely towards final victory than many more spectacular events.

At the present rate of fighting the Germans will have very attenuated control corps when the line of the Meuse is reached.

London, October 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Preceded by a heavy bombardment, the enemy counter-attacked this morning in the neighborhood of Englefontain and was repulsed, leaving many dead. Our positions remained intact.

We repulsed with heavy loss another counter-attack in the neighborhood of Arres.

We took a few prisoners in patrol actions on different parts of the front.

### Germans Fighting To Death

London, October 26.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports this evening:

General Debeney's army, after three days and nights of uninterrupted fighting, has dislodged the enemy from the Hermann Line and is pursuing him to the next line a few miles northward.

Never has there been harder fighting than that in which the French, British and Belgian armies are now engaged.

It was the advance of the British and Belgians in the north that caused Marshal Foch to order the attack east of the Oise. General Petain has since

engaged three French armies successfully and the battle today extended from the Dutch frontier to the Aisne. The Germans know what is at stake and are fighting as they did in 1914. Their machine-guns covering the infantry in the retreat today died at their posts rather than surrender.

### American Achievements

#### In One Month's Offensive (American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 28.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from the sector west of Verdun today said that the American army in a few days less than a month had liberated more than forty-five villages, advanced an average depth of ten miles, treed 165 square miles of territory and captured more than 20,000 prisoners.

They attacked on a front of twenty miles from the Argonne to the Meuse and advanced in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties over hills and through ravines and woods through the Hindenburg Line. The Germans resisted stubbornly, using more than thirty-three divisions on a twenty-mile front.

The Americans captured more than 160 guns of large caliber, numerous machine-guns and anti-tank guns and great stores of ammunition and war material. The latter included locomotives and railway cars.

Since September 26 the Americans have fired more than 2,500,000 shells, at times reaching as high as 150,000 daily.

American aviators and anti-aircraft guns since September 27 have brought down 230 enemy airplanes and 23 balloons. Bombing planes dropped more than 40,000 kilograms of explosives on railroad centers, troop centers and ration points behind the enemy lines. More than 40,000 engineer troops were employed day and night in rebuilding shell-shattered roads.

### BRITISH AIR OPERATIONS

#### (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Aviation.—We dropped 8½ tons of bombs yesterday on important railway stations with excellent results.

We destroyed eight and drove down three enemy machines out of control.

Nine British machines are missing.

One night flying machines dropped three tons of bombs. All returned.

Press Bureau, The Independent Air

Force heavily attacked Freraty airdrome today. Bombs burst well on the target. All our machines returned.

### Vast Area Liberated By Allies Since July

#### 7,000 Square Miles Of France And Belgium Freed, Gen. March Points Out

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Gen-

eral Peyton C. March, Chief of the General Staff, summarizing the situation on the West front, said that the Germans had evacuated or had been driven from seven thousand square miles of Belgian and French territory since July 15. During the past week 400 square miles were freed from the enemy. All the coal fields of Northern France had been reconquered except a five-mile tract near the Belgian border where the Allied advance was now being pressed. The French were nearly parallel, he said, to the great railway line near the Belgian frontier, constituting a threat against the entire length of the line.

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**'Our Day' Contributions To Date**

Following are the subscriptions to the British Red Cross Society's "Our Day" Fund to date, including the contributions of the past several days which could not be printed in yesterday's issue owing to lack of space:	
Previously acknowledged	12,224.40
A. T. Harr	2.10
"H.H.N."	1.15
Rev. Evan Morgan	5.30
Mr. and Mrs. S. Mason	5.00
Members of the Irish Association	200.00
H.M.C.	100.00
Total (to date)	12,538.19
	Tls.
Previously acknowledged	51,975.00
A. S. Wilson and Co.	250.00
Brewer and Co. (1918), Ltd.	50.00
Letter, Johnson and Morris	50.00
Palmer and Turner	50.00
C. H. Blake	100.00
Rose, Downis and Thompson, Ltd.	100.00
L. W. Dupre	25.00
R. G. Macdonald	30.00
Ubloudski and Co.	25.00
J. Cromarty	25.00
Wm. Carlson	100.00
"E.A."	10.00
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co. Ltd.	250.00
"C.H.B."	10.00
Barlow and Co.	250.00
Mrs. Johnson	500.00
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	250.00
Reuter's Ltd.	100.00
Denham and Rose	25.00
Geddes and Co. Ltd.	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Ellis	20.00
W. A. Sturberg	50.00
International Export Co. (Klangsu), Ltd.	1,000.00
Mrs. Ayerard	25.00
P. A. Crosthwaite	100.00
Dick Bellamy	25.00
C. W. Pale	25.00
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H. J. Chera	275.00
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South British Insurance Co. Ltd.	250.00
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J. J. Dawe	25.00
Hanson, McNeill, Jones and Wright	250.00
"M.A."	200.00
T. R. Banister	25.00
S. Baynes-Davy	50.00
John Douglass (of Shanghai)	50.00
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A. Robertson Duncan	50.00
Duncan McNeil	280.00
D. C. Hutchison	50.00
J. D. Henderson	200.00
David C. Dick	50.00
F. B. Walker	10.00
E. N. MacLeod	200.00
Robert G. Dowis	10.00
Wm. McMurray	15.00
A. Laing	25.00
Henry J. Clark	100.00
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J. M. G. Burnell	50.00
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George Ewart	10.00
Dr. F. D. Jackson	200.00
Gavin L. Campbell	10.00
J. McGregor	5.00
Donald Macdonald	10.00
Humphrey	1.00
Total (to date)	82,101.00
Previously acknowledged	\$7,823.77
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 A. J. Hughes ..... 25.00  
 E. J. Norbury ..... 100.00  
 Mr. and Mrs. Malkin ..... 10.00  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Joseph ..... 20.00  
 "A. J. H." ..... 10.00  
 Mrs. T. E. Trueman ..... 50.00  
 H. A. Wilden ..... 25.00  
 T. Wallace ..... 50.00  
 C. Holland ..... 25.00  
 Bert Tein ..... 50.00  
 C. J. Passikides ..... 10.00  
 E. C. Wilkinson ..... 25.00  
 W. J. Davy ..... 5.00  
 Gordon Road Tennis Club ..... 12.00  
 W. J. Burke-Scott ..... 10.00  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Richard ..... 20.00  
 Irene Morrison ..... 20.00  
 J. H. Parker ..... 5.00  
 Miss Ann Parker ..... 5.00  
 W. H. Fowler ..... 10.00  
 "Old China Hand" ..... 25.00  
 Miss Lydia Lanz's Concerts ..... 25.00  
 Mr. and Mrs. Linton ..... 50.00  
 Members of St. David Society: Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Hopkyn Rees ..... 20.00  
 Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hopkyn Rees ..... 10.00  
 Miss A. H. Rees ..... 10.00  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Roberts ..... 10.00  
 John Evans ..... 5.00  
 Mrs. J. B. Grant ..... 5.00  
 Frank Jones ..... 5.00  
 Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Vaughan ..... 10.00  
 Union Church Sunday School ..... 43.00  
 Union Church Congregation ..... 300.11  
 Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Ramsom ..... 25.00  
 M. J. Davidson ..... 100.00  
 "Surrender Bet" ..... 25.00  
 "Billy Hilton Johnson" ..... 2.00  
 "A. Divided Bet" ..... 5.00  
 A. J. Waller ..... 13.00  
 In Memoriam J. R. Ragg ..... 28.00  
 Davies and Brooke ..... 50.00  
 W. A. R. Moule ..... 10.00  
 W. E. Fauer ..... 25.00  
 H. Ross ..... 25.00  
 Mr. and Mrs. Scatthard ..... 25.00  
 W. J. Bidgood ..... 5.00  
 P. Ayres ..... 5.00  
 J. J. Hughes ..... 5.00  
 C. Casier ..... 5.00  
 E. McIntyre ..... 5.00  
 (Total to date) \$16,568.58

**News Briefs**

The Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C. will hold their annual dinner tomorrow night at the Carlton Cafe. Captain C. H. Richardson will act as toastmaster. The dinner will be given by Major T. E. Trueman, Sir Edward Fraser, Mr. E. C. Pearce, Major H. W. Pitcher, Captain H. C. Patrick, Mr. Gavin Wallace, Mr. D. C. Dick, Mr. Brodie Clarke and others.

**Unclaimed Cablegrams**

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. Sept. 20—Belanger, Astor House, Shamian. 26.—Corbin, Castor of Gastonovre, Roma. 22.—Consul de France pour remettre a Mademoiselle Jeanne Masselot, Hongkong. 25.—Ngumcheun Konghau, Customs, Hongkong. 26.—Archibald Harrison, Palace Hotel, Hongkong. 26.—Taiwhat, Singapore. 29.—Geckeng, Swatow. 29.—Khotakshon, Zuchian, Yangtan Street, Swatow. Oct. 4.—Chungkou, Canton. 5.—Thilangon, Bangkok. 9.—Sookee, Singapore. 15.—Panwuchun, Shining Co., Fooking Lane, French Concession, Hongkong. 19.—Howrden, Phnompenh. 20.—Chinam, Hongkong. 20.—Watal, Ragi. 21.—Tata, Jardine, Matheson, Hongkong. 21.—Rateo, Duren. 22.—Watiko, Kagi. 23.—Gohseokhua, Matteckhoe, Singapore. 27.—Songfunkie, Merchants, Soerabaja.

give a demonstration of the Ajax Chemical Fire Engine today at its new wharf in East Footing. The launch Alice Dollar will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 o'clock for guests who wish to see the demonstration.

Stylish and Comfortable

Most of the Footwear's a.e  
Lacking either a Good Style  
or Sufficient Comfort

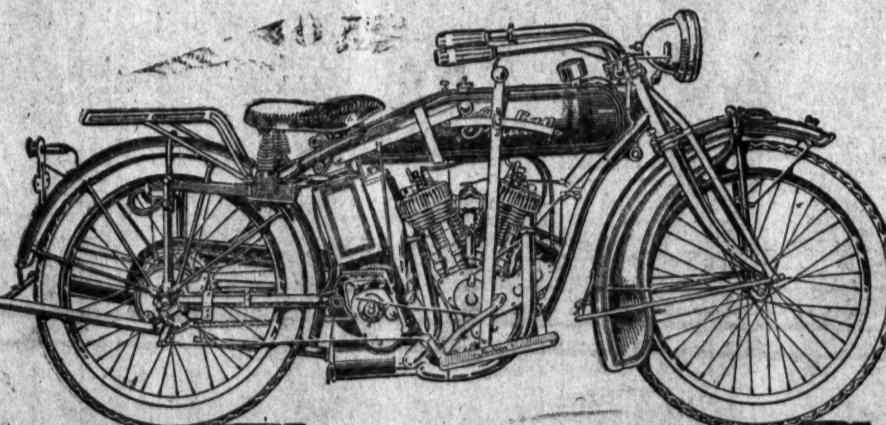
A pair of our "Hamilton and Brown" will afford you Both  
Low Prices for New Stock

The Sincere Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.  
NANKING ROAD

**GOOD YEAR TIRES**

FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

We have now received a  
shipment of the highly-popular

**Indian Motor Cycles**

2 1/4, 4, 5 and 7 H.P.

Owing to the great demand, make your booking NOW.

For prices and full information, apply

**THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.****EASTERN GARAGE**

Central 1159 and 2711

**STAR GARAGE**

West 197 and 131

**COTTON SPINNING MILLS  
PUT ON NEW SCHEDULE**

Those On American And Mixed  
Materials Can Run 55 Percent  
Of Spindles 50 Hours Weekly

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—The Cotton Control Board announces that from October 28 American and mixed spinning mills will be licensed to run fifty-five percent of their total spindles fifty hours a week. No change will be made in the case of mills licensed to run Egyptian, Sea Island, Surat and waste. Manufacturers will be licensed to run sixty percent of their total looms forty-six hours a week.

**From the Chinese Press**

The dissolution of the Peking Parliament was asked in a letter from General Li Shun of Kiangsu to the President. The letter has been handed over to the Presidential office by Mr. Shih Yu, secretary of General Li Shun, who will represent the latter at the coming military conference.

General Lu Yung-ting has telegraphed to Peking that he has endorsed the peace measure and instructed his troops to assume a defensive attitude. However, he is unable to control the forces in Fukien and Shensi as he has no control over them.

General Ni Shih-chung of Anhui has requested the reinstatement of General Chang Hsun to his original post.

General Wang Chuan-yuan left Hankow Sunday to attend the military conference in Peking.

The Chung Foo agency says the foreign residents in Peking are of the opinion that the pardon of General Chang Hsun was premature and it is feared that he will be an obstacle to the peace movement.

**FENG KUO-CHANG ON TRIP**

Former President Feng Kuo-chang left Peking yesterday for his home in Hsienfu, Chihli, according to a Peking telegram last night. His trip, he declared, was merely for the purpose of visiting his home town for a short period. He will call on General Tsao Kun, however, while passing through Paoting.

**Shanghai Rifle Association**

**Monthly Shoot Tomorrow**

Members of the Shanghai Rifle Association are reminded that the October monthly cup competition will be held tomorrow from 6 to 8:30 a.m. Conditions are: 30 yards rapid and deliberate firing; five shots at each practice (no sighter); 2nd class S.V.C. figure target. Targets No. 3 to 7 are reserved for deliberate firing (no rest allowed), and targets No. 8 to 10 for rapid (rest allowed).

Intending competitors for the Siberian Red Cross Cup competition are invited to practise at these practices. The cup is now on exhibition in Messrs. Squires and Bingham's show window.

**Obituary**

**Mr. YANG Shih-chi**

Mr. Yang Shih-chi, chairman of the board of directors of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., and one of the best known Chinese political figures and financiers in Shanghai, died Monday at his residence on Bubbling Well Road. He had only recently been talked of as a candidate for the new Cabinet under President Hsu Shih-chang, who has repeatedly asked him to go up to Peking to accept the offer.

Mr. Yang has been suffering from dysentery and fever, which he had contracted during a trip to Hangchow early this month. His condition, however, was not considered serious and it was not until Sunday that it became critical.

On account of the alleged pre-judice on the part of the Naval Court, which sat here recently to inquire into the circumstances attending the sinking of the China Merchants' steamer Kiangkwan near Hankow last April, Mr. Yang was authorised by the company to be its sole representative at Peking. But because of his indisposition, he was obliged to postpone the trip. Mr. Yang was 58 years old.

**ORDER INVENTORY FOR  
RUBBER, WOOL, WASTE**

**British Munitions Ministry Calls  
For Accounting From All  
Who Hold Stocks**

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, October 25.—The Minister of Munitions has ordered a return to be made by November 7 of all raw wool, waste and reclaimed rubber in the United Kingdom by all persons who on October 31 held or controlled stocks exceeding one ton.

**Influenza Epidemic  
Lessons In France**

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Paris, October 27.—The epidemic of influenza has been the subject of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies. The infection has lessened.

**THE HORSE IN WAR**

**Bits Of His Life Portrayed By A  
Blue Cross Worker**

Early in the retreat from Mons a shell crashed right into the midst of the section with which I was moving. Our gun was wrecked and the driver in front was blown to bits. As I mounted a fresh horse I turned and saw my two other horses struggling and kicking on the ground to free themselves, but was unable to go back and help them. My feelings were indescribable. A French chasseur dashed up and cut the traces, and although their driver was a long way off, the horses galloped after him, and followed him for four days. They were not needed, but they kept their places in the line like trained soldiers.

After every engagement at the front riderless horses are always rounded up and brought in. Often they are found near their dead masters, or following other riders. It was one of the Coldstream Guards who told how, after the fierce fighting at Loos, a horse was seen standing between the firing lines. For two whole days he remained there, when some of our men crawled out and found he was standing by the side of the dead body of his rider, the horse himself unharmed. It was with difficulty he was induced to leave the spot, and only by blindfolding him could he be persuaded to leave his dead master and return to the British lines.

During the many visits I have paid to the hospitals at the front I heard several remarkable stories of the faithfulness, sagacity, and tenacity of our army horses. "Many of them," said an officer to me, "have very retentive memories

**PINKETTES**

If so—try Pinkettes, the gentle little

ever stimulants, and see how quickly

these symptoms will be dispelled.

—cure constipation, simple liver

bladder, sick headaches, coated

lungs, foul smelling breath, clear

the skin. Of chemists, and post free

60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams'

Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road,

Shanghai.

**CONGOLEUM**  
RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

and display great aversion to go near or pass any point where they have been frightened or injured. A very striking instance of this came under my personal observation just before our great offensive at ——. Being in want of a fresh mount, I had acquired one from a brother officer who was returning to England suffering from shell shock. He assured me that I could have no better charger on which to ride forward when we advanced. "As strong and brave as a lion, yet as mild and obedient as a lamb when answering the reins, an absolutely trustworthy steed," were the owner's words as we concluded our bargain. And, truth to tell, I found nothing to complain of in the behavior of that mare until one afternoon when, riding out of the ruined village of —— in Flanders, I came to a long road where, but a short time before, there had been a beautiful avenue of poplars, now mere stumps.

"I had no sooner got half way down than my horse stood stock still, began to tremble all over, and, with dilated nostrils, refused to go a step further until I had applied the spurs. I put this incident down to a sudden caprice, and, forgiving her, dismissed it from my mind. But when the same thing happened again a few days later, I made a mental note of the fact, and as soon as I got back from the reconnoissance wrote to my friend. His reply solved the mystery. 'Poor Dolly!' he had no idea that she was also suffering from shell shock,' he said, in substance. 'But she's really not as bad as her old master. The fact of the matter is, it was on that very avenue, near the village of ——, that the shell which led to my return to Blighty. She evidently remembers it as keenly as I do. But take her anywhere else than there, and I think you will find she will behave like a thoroughbred lady'—C. W. Forward (Blue Cross worker) in *Wld's World Magazine*.

**DULL AND GLOOMY?**

If so—try Pinkettes, the gentle little

ever stimulants, and see how quickly

these symptoms will be dispelled.

—cure constipation, simple liver

bladder, sick headaches, coated

lungs, foul smelling breath, clear

the skin. Of chemists, and post free

60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams'

Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road,

Shanghai.

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Dear Sirs,

Please note my subscription for Nominal:

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Net Francs

for the equivalent of which at rate of

Francs

Mex. \$

I hand you herewith my cheque.

I wish the above Bonds to be delivered to me in the following

denominations:

..... of Frs. .... each

..... of Frs. .... each

..... of Frs. .... each

As soon as the Bonds have been delivered to your Head Office in Paris

(a—hold them in safe custody, for my account,  
please instruct them to (b—send them to Shanghai, under registered cover,  
duly insured.

Yours faithfully

*At present 100 Francs equal 20 Dollars*

*After the Victory 100 Francs will equal 40 Dollars*

By subscribing immediately to the

**FRENCH VICTORY LOAN**

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and at the same time you help FOCH

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## WEATHER

Cloudy but rather fine weather with  
northerly breezes along the whole  
coast.

## BIRTH

CHELMIS—Born on October 29th, at  
3 p.m. to the wife of Mr. D.  
Chelmis, at the Grand Con-  
tinental Hotel, a son.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 30, 1918

## The Dawn Of Liberation

TO DAY we publish the German and Austrian replies to the Government of the United States. They tend to confirm the view that Germany would gradually come to the point of view of Allied statesmen and military leaders when it realised it was isolated and friendless. The German Government realises as well as the Allied peoples the danger of its situation. It knows full well that if Germany does not make peace, its remaining Allies, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, will. And its realisation of that is expressed in the note the summary of which is published today.

In that reply, after emphasising the political changes accomplished in Germany and the fact that the peace negotiations are being conducted in Germany by a National Government in which the military powers are subordinated and that it has an effective and constitutional authority to take a decision, Dr. Sofi makes this highly significant declaration: "This national government now awaits the Allies' proposals for an armistice." That means virtually unconditional surrender. Germany specifically declares in so many words that she is awaiting the pleasure of the Allied Governments to bring forward proposals for an armistice. It cannot do otherwise. It has been driven into a corner; it must throw up its hands or be destroyed. Apparently it has decided to do the former.

The Austrian note, in its turn, is formal record of the fact that Germany's hold over Austria-Hungary is gone. Only under those conditions would Austria-Hungary have dared to accept so completely the conditions stipulated by President Wilson and to acknowledge the right to independence of the peoples it has so long oppressed. Without awaiting the results of other negotiations, the Government of Austria-Hungary declares itself "ready to enter into discussions concerning the conclusion of peace between Austria-Hungary and the Allies and an immediate armistice on all the fronts of Austria-Hungary." The measure of Austria-Hungary's hunger for peace is summed up in the two words—immediate armistice. It must have peace—separate peace, if necessary.

The end of Kaiserism is near. The small oppressed nationalities of Europe are gradually coming into their own. Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania are being gradually, but steadily, liberated. News received from Austrian sources states that Rumanian troops have entered the Dobrudja. The hour approaches which is to mark the end of the long martyrdom of France. Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and the other oppressed nations of Europe. It remains only for the oppressed people of Germany to liberate themselves. That hour, too, approaches. Faced with the choice of the passing of the Hohenzollers or the crushing of Germany, the German people are giving clear indications of what their choice is to be. The Hohenzollers are going.

Give Them What They Want  
(From The New York Chronicle for  
August)

The Allies want victory. The Germans want peace. Both wishes shall be fulfilled.

## Wilson's Curt Reply Is That Of All America, Says Taft

No Conference With The Gold-Laced Savages Of The German Staff Who Have Made Attila Respectable!

By William H. Taft  
(Courtesy of The Philadelphia Public Ledger)

The President's curt reply to the invitation of the Austrian note correctly interprets the attitude of the American people. They say to themselves, "Can't Austria understand that we mean what we say, and that nothing but victory in this war over our foes will achieve our purpose in it?" As Burke said of the war with France in 1796, "It is with an armed doctrine we are at war. . . . We are bound to persevere in it by every principle, divine and human, as long as the system which menaces them all [nations], and all equally, has an existence in the world."

This note is the voice of the German High Command. In the mask of Austria it can be disown if it fails. Who wishes to deal with the bloody, cruel, inhuman, treacherous, robbing, brutal German High Command around a council board? What self-respecting nation would consult with a dynasty whose deliberate national policy of terror includes the wanton destruction of property and priceless art, the murder of non-combatants, the rape of women and unnamable atrocities in France and Belgium and Armenia? How could we thus palliate the arch-hypocrisy of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, the unutterable baseness of the secret dealings between the German General Staff and Lenin and Trotsky, the gross deceit of the poor Russian people, and the secret but deliberate license of the same staff to Lenin and Trotsky to kill Russian capitalists but to save their plants for German capitalists? Germany can't be dealt with as a criminal. Every soldier and every correspondent who has been on the front, has seen the parts of Belgium, France and Italy ravaged by Germany with scientific ferocity and beastliness, and has heard from the mouths of their victims the details of their awful treatment, would be ashamed and disheartened at news of our conference with such a foe. Every mother and every father who has sacrificed dear ones in this war would be outraged at the thought that the gold-laced savages of the German staff, who have made Attila and his Hunns respectable, should stand on the level of conferees with our representatives.

What possible good would it have done? England, France and the United States have recognised the Czecho-Slovak peoples as an independent nation. That means the establishment by the treaty of peace of a nation of Bohemia, Moravia and the Slovak part of Hungary. We are committed to taking the Trentino from Austria and giving it to Italy. Does Austria now intend to make these concessions? England and France and the United States insist that justice must be done in respect to Alsace-Lorraine. Will Germany consent to this until she is beaten to her knees? We have promised justice to Russia—that includes Lithuania, Estonia, Poland and the Ukraine, as well as Great Russia. Will Germany willingly give up her stranglehold on chaotic, betrayed Russia? Yes, when there is a sword at her throat, and only then. Will Germany restore Belgium and pay the great indemnities due for her

crimes to that innocent stricken country? Will she do the same for northern France?

A wayfaring man though a fool can see that neither Austria nor Germany has any such terms as these in mind. They want to barter. They want to be the possessors of Belgium, Northern France, the Baltic Provinces, Ukraine, Servia and other countries as pawns with which to buy a peace. They seek the secret council table where they can huckster with peoples and territories.

All the issues above set forth are living and concrete. They cannot be settled or avoided by vaguely idealistic generalisations. We never can agree on them with Germany or Austria until we strike them prostrate. Until they are thus induced to destroy their false gods, the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburg dynasties and militarism, the indispensable lesson will not be taught either to them or to the world. Until then we cannot put the slightest trust in their covenants. Until then the parchments bearing their plighted faith are but "scraps of paper."

This peace offensive was but to stir among the peoples of the Allies the weak, the cowardly, the weary, the sad, into an organised party seeking a compromise peace. It is inept. The French, English and Italians have new hearts with the coming of our fresh American armies. Solomon advises against setting a snare in the sight of the bird. This transparent move of the German cat's paw comes to naught. It is gratifying only as a symptom—"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be." Any American with official responsibility who hearkened to this voice of the German devil would read his political death warrant in the protest of some general impressions and incidents of his trip.

American And French Nurses  
"The Commission and the Bureau," he said, "are carrying out a combined program of demonstration, relief, public education and special training for nurses. Fortunately the enterprise is under the general direction of those experienced men, Dr. Livingston Farrand and Mr. Homer Folks, whose long association in social work insures complete understanding and hearty co-operation.

The Nineteenth Arrondissement in Paris and the Department of the Eure and Loire were selected as typical urban and provincial areas in which to conduct intensive demonstrations of anti-tuberculosis organisations. In the former district four dispensaries are now equipped and in operation. An unfinished apartment building is being completed by the American Red Cross as a "home hospital."

"In visiting tuberculous families in the Nineteenth Arrondissement of Paris I was impressed by the service which American and French nurses were rendering to the moribund as well as the health of the civil population. This particular district of Paris lay directly in the range of the long-distance guns. Almost daily shells were bursting in this region. The brave bearing of the visiting nurses was a source of reassurance and courage to the people whom they

there was nothing doing.

And they said, Prepare ye, for the kingdom of the King is at hand. And no one heeded them.

Then Lord Roberts went about and preached his strange doctrine, and he was hooted and scorned by the multitude and nobody cared. And he passed away.

Then said the Lord: Where are my people?

And the people answered and said: Here, Master. And after twelve months they heeded the cry of the prophet, and mighty were their deeds.

They built ships and wrought works of matchless strength and gathered together an army the like of which has not been seen in the world.

And the people said: The Hun shall be driven out from the land of his fathers, and the place thereof shall know him no more.

And it was as Lord Roberts and Theodore Roosevelt and Leonard Wood had preached in the beginning.

"I shall never forget a morning spent under the guidance of one of the French nurses. She was a young widow, who had taken a course of training and had been attached to one of the dispensaries. The night before our visit there had been an air raid, and this nurse with her little child had spent most of the night in a crowded cellar. She showed no sign of weariness or lack of interest in her work. She led me through narrow streets, into dark courts, up winding staircases to the homes of families who were under the care of the dispensary. It was inspiring to note her influence upon those whom she served. She brought cheerfulness and confidence with her. Big Bertha seemed unreal in the presence of this small, well-posed, gallant French woman, who symbolised the routine normality of life amidst the tragic threats of war.

The Meaning Of American Aid

"I recall vividly one incident which illustrates the meaning of American aid. At Charters a French soldier returning from the front for a few days' leave after many months of absence found his young wife fatally ill with tuberculosis. She was living with her year-old child in one small room. The polio was quite at a loss, and when his leave was suddenly cut short, he was well-nigh distraught. Someone told him of the Americans, to whom he immediately appealed.

Assurances were given that the wife would be cared for. Action was promptly taken. The baby was placed with a neighboring family, and is brought daily to its mother for a few minutes, that she may be assured of its welfare. A woman has been engaged to look after the invalid, for whom medical care, visiting nurse, supervision and proper food are provided. The pathetically grateful letters of the soldier-husband bear eloquent testimony to the significance of the American invasion."

"At first," continued Dr. Vincent, "it was assumed that a good many American doctors and nurses would be needed to organise and carry on this work in France. It was hoped that gradually French personnel would be developed. Happily this result is coming rapidly rather than slowly. In spite of the war demands upon physicians, men are being found well trained and quite ready to take up and to apply American methods sympathetically and effectively.

Nurses, too, are coming forward in encouraging quality and numbers. Four training centers in

Paris have already enrolled sixty pupil nurses. The Commission grants to these students bursaries or scholarships of 150 francs per month.

Dr. Gunn of Tech Shows Genius

"The campaign of public education has been brilliantly successful. Dr. Gunn of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is in charge of this, has shown genuine genius for the work. Posters, pamphlets, post-cards, newspaper articles have been prepared by French artists and writers for the French public. The more unimaginative translation of American materials has been avoided. Exhibits, too, have been organised and are being sent through the provinces with groups of lecturers who hold conferences and public meetings to which people flock eagerly."

Air Pilot And Hod Carrier

"My visit to the American front and to American camps in England filled me with pride in our men. They bore themselves modestly but with confidence and a sense of responsibility. Many of them were far from comfortable quarters. There were good many disappointed expectations, but I heard no complaints. I remember in one of the aviation camps near Winchester the philosophical reply of a private to one of my questions. Although the camp was described as an aviation camp, there were as yet no signs of aeroplanes. Brick buildings were being run up rapidly. I asked one of the men what this service was. He said: 'We enlisted for the Air Service. We expected long ago to be flying. So far we have carried bricks. There is some difference between being an air pilot and a hod carrier, but it is all a part of the game.'

American And French Nurses

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## Rebuilding France On The Rockefeller Foundation

By Samuel J. Wellman  
(Boston Transcript)

Many are aware of the remarkable work now being performed in France by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Tuberculosis Bureau of the American Red Cross. Few, however, know of the nature and extent of the work, or of the great success which has attended the noble efforts of all those who have been laboring "over there" under the banner of the Foundation and the Bureau in the great cause of humanity. It was to get information on these points—to inform a few sightseers also thrown on the subject by one who knew the work at first hand—that I recently sought a few minutes' talk with President George E. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Vincent returned from Europe a short time ago, after having made an extensive trip of investigation. He is a clear-minded business man, a fine organizer, an exceptionally trained observer, and a believer in his own labors. There was no need to ask him questions and await the answers. He had the information right at his finger-tips, and he gave it to me as follows. In passing, he gave me some general impressions and incidents of his trip.

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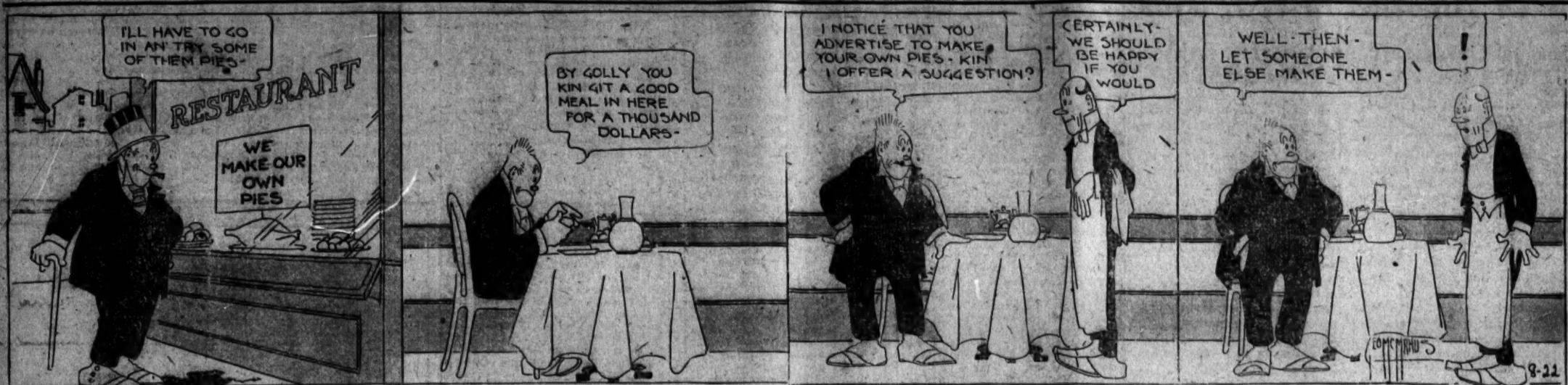
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## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

## Lord Lansdowne Wants Lotteries

Lord Lansdowne has made an extraordinary proposal in the House of Lords supported by an equally extraordinary speech. He has introduced a Bill making lotteries legal in connection with war charities, a practice which he admitted "the law had hitherto consistently discouraged in this country," and recent acts "were unreservedly condemnatory of lotteries in any shape or form."

His strongest argument in favor of his scheme was this:

"He thought lotteries might be legalised as a temporary measure, as charities were sorely in need of money, and a very considerable amount of revenue might be tapped

by resorting to lotteries. Another reason was that these lotteries were taking place all over the country at the present time. It would be much better to regularise these proceedings. The Bill authorised the use of lotteries only on behalf of registered charities and with the consent in writing of the police authorities."

If Lord Lansdowne's argument was applied to all the "illegal things which were taking place all over the country at the present time," we should legalise immorality and every other vice.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said he felt bound to oppose the second reading of the Bill. The subject was elucidated:

"The average airplane contains less than 170 feet board measure of spruce. An ultimate monthly output of 10,000 airplanes would therefore involve only 1,700,000 feet—a really small quantity of lumber. Then why was there a shortage of airplane stock? Until very recently it required 70 feet of timber in the tree to furnish one foot in an airplane. About 15 percent of the timber in the tree was clear enough and sufficiently straight-grained to be suitable for airplane stock, and less than 10 percent of the stock was used in the finished plane. However, about 20 percent of the stock is now used, and the engineers hope to increase this to 30 percent. The Sitka spruce of northern California, Oregon, and Washington supplies 95 percent of the lumber used by our Government and its Allies for flying machines. This spruce is lighter and more resilient than any other timber

one of very far-reaching importance, and it was not really the little Bill it had been described as. He thought the noble marquess rather belittled the results of the measure if it became law. A great and far-reaching principle was involved.

Lord Lansdowne, in his speech, said: "There was a special lottery which they wished to set up if the Bill passed. A great collection of pearls had resulted in the contribution of

2,300, and the problem was how could they be turned to the best advantage. He was advised that to dispose of them by retail would be perfectly hopeless, and that the attempt to sell them by public auction would be most disappointing. A lottery seemed to afford an obvious solution of the difficulty, and he was told that it would produce an outstanding sum of money."

## A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

pened. And we're going to do it again tonight."

"Our educational campaign in the provinces," added Dr. Vincent, "is a demonstrated success. The personnel of the teams is on the whole excellent and the spirit good. The group includes an advance agent, and a man lecturer; two women speakers and demonstrators, one for tuberculosis and one for infant welfare. The men employed are usually former soldiers who have been honorably discharged to enter upon this new career. The work is very greatly helped by the exceedingly interesting publicity matter which has been prepared by French writers and illustrators. They have not followed American ideas. They have created absolutely new publicity in their own inimitable way. Some of it is very artistic, some of it highly amusing. And all of it very straight to the

point, easily understandable by the very people we want to reach. The specially prepared publicity for children is admirable, and done in a delightful manner that the children absolutely cannot resist it. We are learning a lot from France about the way to do things, and in advertising alone we could take lessons to our great advantage."

Saying, Dr. Vincent placed in my hands a placard entitled "Sauvez Ces Consuls—Vous Vivrez Longtemps." I brought it away with me. It was, indeed, a lesson in advertising. Incidentally the reading of it improved my French. And the "consuls," having been committed to memory, will no doubt carry me on comfortably to a sort and lovely old age. There can be no resistance to an appeal like this, which is now passed in the kindest of spirit to you."

## Why Airplanes Need Spruce

Many engineers have doubtless been puzzled over statements that the airplane output was limited by the output of spruce. Engineering and Contracting (Chicago, August 28) elucidates:

"The average airplane contains less than 170 feet board measure of spruce. An ultimate monthly output of 10,000 airplanes would therefore involve only 1,700,000 feet—a really small quantity of lumber. Then why was there a shortage of airplane stock? Until very recently it required 70 feet of timber in the tree to furnish one foot in an airplane. About 15 percent of the timber in the tree was clear enough and sufficiently straight-grained to be suitable for airplane stock, and less than 10 percent of the stock was used in the finished plane. However, about 20 percent of the stock is now used, and the engineers hope to increase this to 30 percent. The Sitka spruce of northern California, Oregon, and Washington supplies 95 percent of the lumber used by our Government and its Allies for flying machines. This spruce is lighter and more resilient than any other timber

available in large quantities, being fully 10 percent superior to Douglas fir. Less than a year ago the Spruce Production Division of the United States Signal Corps began organising the spruce-lumbering industry. There were only 3,000 men in the spruce camps in Oregon and Washington last November where now there are 16,000. Some \$3,500,000 worth of logging engines, wire rope, and steel rails were secured for use in these logging camps, and a hundred mills are engaged in sawing the lumber. Recently the head of the German aviation forces told German reporters that America's talk about producing 50,000 airplanes before the end of the year was only another sample of American bluff. It is well that he thinks so. Our output of these machines is fast reaching a rate that will be quite amazing to the Germans as our ship-building output has become. Liberty motors, spruce, and other airplane essentials have already reached quantity-production rates, and will be delivered according to a schedule that provides ultimately for 100,000 flying machines annually."

## Rebuilding France On The Rockefeller Foundation

(Continued from Page 6)

hostels, and I was impressed by their vigorous health and cheerful bearing.

## Community Institutions Perfectly Developed

"Community institutions have been fully developed. Bread and cooked food are sent from a central kitchen to the hostels and to the canteens in the factories. A central laundry, equipped with American machinery, serves the whole industrial village. First-aid stations are to be found in the factory area; dispensaries and a hospital in the residential quarter. Physicians and trained nurses are in constant attendance. The water supply is thoroughly filtered and the drainage is excellent. The girls are taken to and from their work in

special trains over the Government railway line. Recreation and amusement are provided under friendly supervision. Two hundred police women patrol and guard the three villages which make up the district.

"The industrial housing problem for married men is also dealt with at Gretna. Permanent houses or cottages of brick are being built, on the theory that Gretna will continue in peace times to be an industrial center. Ingenious architects have submitted competitive plans for houses which shall be convenient and yet within the means of a working man. I inspected several houses which are ready and one in which a family is living. The lighting, the economy of living, the outlook upon a garden, the economical heating apparatus interested me keenly. Fancy a house containing a living-room, scullery (with sink and laundry tubs), bathroom and three bedrooms, all fitted for electric light, and rents for \$12 a month. A woman in one of these houses told me that she could cook and heat water and keep the living-room warm with a patent range which consumed a half-ton of coal per month. The Government after the war is going to build a million houses for working people. These Gretna houses will be of great value as a guide to this big undertaking."

## Three Hundred Boche Prisoners—One French Guard

Dr. Vincent told me an amusing story of some boche prisoners in a little town of Brittany who took

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Are Good Tires

## Mr. Sammons Gives Picture Of America In War Time

### Returning Consul-General And Consul N. T. Johnson Dinner Addresses At American Association Dinner

Furthering of trade activities in China and elsewhere by American business men after the war is won, an adequate appropriation for United States Government buildings here and financial assistance for the Shanghai American School were forecasted last night by Consul-General Thomas Sammons at a dinner given by the American Association of China to Mr. Sammons and Consul Nelson Trusler Johnson at the Astor House.

The returning Consul-General and the departing Consul were the only speakers, the former describing the win-the-war spirit rampant throughout the United States and the latter expressing his appreciation of the co-operation manifested by American and Allied nations during his term of office here.

President W. S. Fleming of the American Association introduced the speakers, told of their careers in the Consular Service, welcomed Mr. Sammons back and urged Mr. Johnson to further the organisation of the student corps at Peking.

Mr. Sammons told of his experiences in the United States, pointing out that the American people from coast to coast have one object, the defeat of Germany, and related the great pleasure expressed in Washington in the co-operation of Americans in China in promoting Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns.

Mr. Johnson briefly responded to the introduction by Mr. Fleming. He pledged his support to the student corps as an institution and saw in it a successful attempt on the part of the United States Government to get into closer touch with the Chinese through the future consuls having knowledge of Chinese.

Vice-Consul Walter A. Adams, who is soon to leave for Batavia; Consul M. F. Perkins, who preceded Mr. Johnson, and Consul William Roderick Dorsey, who returns to the American Consulate-General here, were praised by Mr. Sammons in his talk.

American and Allied flags were used profusely in the decorative scheme, huge American banners hanging over the speakers' table and from the stage, while flags of the Allied nations and colored lanterns were strung about the hall. An orchestra was in attendance and played during the dinner. At the conclusion of the address of Consul-General Sammons, the diners stood while the Star Spangled Banner was played. Dancing followed the dinner.

**Mr. Sammons' Speech**  
Mr. Sammons said in part:

"As these are days that call for work rather than needless words, permit me to come in my remarks to a succinct sketch of my visit to the United States, at the outset making suitable mention of my call upon the President, and regretting that since my arrival two days ago I have not had an opportunity to prepare a suitable address for such a distinguished gathering.

"It is always a great honor to be received by the President of the United States of America, and doubly so at this time and under prevailing conditions. Although our President is burdened with colossal tasks, you will be glad to know that he enjoys exceptionally good health, and sets an example for all men to keep in fit condition in order to perform hard work. Suitable physical exercise is part of the President's daily precaution against any interference with endless activities, and it is noticeable that prominent officials and business men at Washington, and throughout the country, consider it an important part of their patriotic service to their country, at this critical moment, to keep physically fit to go 'over the top' wherever and whenever duty calls. Everywhere, rich and poor, observe temperate habits and plain living and high, righteous thinking.

**Tells Wilson Of Work Here**  
"My message to the President concerned the readiness and effectiveness of the American and Allied communities of Shanghai in eagerly exerting every possible effort in support of winning-the-war activities; of the support given by representative Chinese to the War Bond and Red Cross campaigns. Obviously, the President was very much pleased. He called for a further report, and it is stated that a hearty expression of appreciation was telegraphed to the President of China.

"At the State Department, in going over the details of the Liberty

Loan drives, it was highly gratifying to learn that our Shanghai plan of organising a committee and conducting an active canvass met with favor, and that instructions for the Fourth Loan campaign were given to the American Consular Service throughout the world along lines first inaugurated at this port. Your recent matchless War Bond drive will be a great surprise to Washington. You have exceeded all expectations.

"At the American Red Cross headquarters at Washington, Shanghai's activities were well known, and Shanghai-made Red Cross supplies were on exhibition and highly commended.

**"Uncharted Sea" Of War Bonds**

"Beyond the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington there is now what I took the liberty of designating an "uncharted sea" of war bond booths, administration offices, and the like. Acres are covered with hastily constructed buildings, and from all parts of the country captains of industry and successful business men, like Mr. Charles Denby, now serving in China, have thrust aside private affairs to serve Uncle Sam in the hour of need. Some of the buildings are so large that messenger boys are supplied with roller skates in order to speed up their movements on the expansive floor areas.

"Last July and August, in this uncharted war trade zone with the thermometer from 114° to 118° degrees in the shade, there were hundreds of the brightest American business men working ten, twelve, and fourteen hours a day—all freely contributing their time, abilities and unpurchaseable services.

"The war trade, food and fuel volunteers at Washington are conserving the products of our country, the detailed ramifications of their labors touching every industry, every household, every pocket book. I asked one very prominent business man what he was doing with so many photographs of steel beds on his desk. He stated that he was figuring out how much steel could be saved by eliminating certain of the rods and parts and still leaving the frame sufficiently strong for all practical purposes.

**No Autos On Sunday**  
"The gaudy Sunday suggestion of the Fuel Administration further illustrates the fine spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotic service that is abroad in the land and which, to his everlasting honor, characterises the

United States.

"In discussing suitable permanent improvement of our American Government

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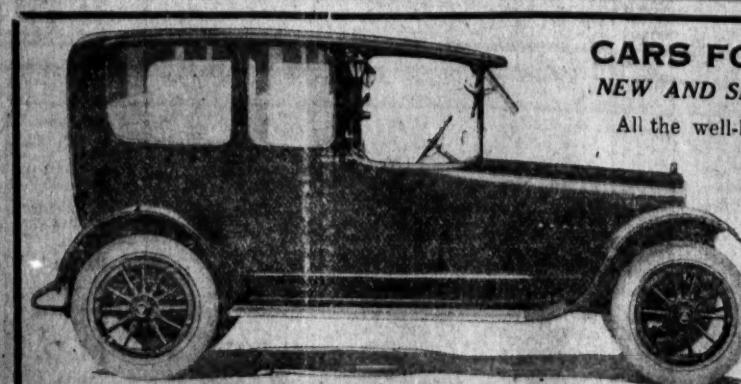
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American citizen at this time. I was in Chicago at the time that it was merely suggested by the National Fuel Administrator, through the newspapers, that on the following Sunday no unnecessary private use of gasoline cars be indulged in in the area east of the Mississippi River. The result was phenomenal. No gas cars appeared on the streets or roads, with the exception of now and then one duly certified for medical emergency purposes. Even taxicabs disappeared.

The whole country is a veritable winning-the-war bee-bee. Although I went home on leave, with a medical certificate calling for complete rest, I quickly got into step, and found it a joy and a delight to work all but four days of the entire period allotted to me in the United States. Where all are working on winning-the-war activities, anyone not in the hospital seems a slacker if not doing his or her bit. Mrs. Sammons, who, unfortunately, suffered a serious illness after reaching home, together with other women who under ordinary circumstances should yield themselves to rest and recuperation, are not only working beyond their strength on Red Cross, Liberty Loan, War Stamp and other winning-the-war activities, but propose to follow others of their sex and proceed to France in the near future if the war continues.

**Great Interest In Far East**

Omitting detailed reference to the eagerness manifested by the foremost commercial and industrial organisations of the country regarding China and its future, let me summarise by saying that at such cities as San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago and New York, where I was assigned for war trade and industrial conferences, there exists a growing interest in suitable participation in Far Eastern commercial and shipping activities. For the moment the slogan is "win the war," and thereafter with a welcome for further re-utable trade advancement abroad in suitable lines. In some instances, however, conditions necessitate immediate action and the sending of men to carry forward plans for required business facilities.

"At the public part of one of these conferences in Chicago, Ambassador Gerard spoke and was most warmly received. He reminded his hearers that peace talk was mere piffle until the enemy was beaten to a finish. He explained German trade methods, about which you have read, and when it came my turn to speak, you of Shanghai, Americans and Allies, including the Chinese War Bond and Red Cross workers, came in for ringing applause in appreciation of winning-the-war activities.

"Originally, while in New York, at a luncheon given me by the American Asiatic Association, and subsequently at other cities, it was a very great pleasure to advocate procedure calculated to interest American businessmen and educators in providing a new American School for Shanghai. It is to be hoped that the everlasting benefits of an undertaking of this kind may very soon cause the necessary financial support to become available.

**New Government Building Here?**

"In discussing suitable permanent improvement of our American Government

property here, I asked the Committee of the American Asiatic Association of New York if an appropriation for a new, up-to-date American office and residential building would meet with approval and support. The unanimous response was not only in the affirmative, but in addition thereto was the assurance that the Association would, at the proper time, send a strong committee to Washington to advocate suitable action. For the present we will have to be content with urgency needed repairs in accordance with the plans heretofore worked out through the Consul-General at Large—so far as available funds will permit at prevailing exchange rates.

"The naval buoy and numerous other matters are not being overlooked, as your alertness would not permit of any failure to obtain action if the war did not interfere. Regrets Consul Departure

"A naval buoy is a good thing to tie to, as is a competent, reliable and efficient American consular officer. While we need the former, we are about to lose the latter in the coming departure of Consul Nelson Trusler Johnson. We also lost Consul Perkins during my brief absence. They are men that any Consular Service may well be proud of. In addition to this, double-barreled, Vice-Consul Walter A. Adams is shortly to leave for important duties in the South, but we may extract some consolation from the fact that his abilities will soon land him on the Consulship green. Only a wee putt now remains.

"The American Consulate-General at Shanghai affords the best training in the work to fit men for all-around ability and adaptability in the Consular Service. It is like a great hospital requiring many major operations. Some of these consular operations you hear of, or participate in, but hundreds of others are routine, or are not discussed outside of the office or those directly concerned. In all instances, all concerned can not be pleased: the regulations or the laws or other complications prevent. But in all instances, even, possibly, suitable and complete assistance is cheerfully rendered. With daily increasing responsibility.

—the helpless children of dead heroes, and living or dead self-sacrificing mothers.

"In America, as you know, patriotic and generous industrial plants turn part or all of the salaries of employees who became soldiers over to their wives or those depending on them. Besides this a gigantic governmental pension organisation provides systematic assistance for joining the American colors.

"This digression may be pardoned if for no other reason than that it affords an opportunity for showing appreciation of the returning of Mr. William Roderick Dorsey to our Consulate-General. He will now come with the title of Consul; the abilities of one he amply possessed before leaving Shanghai.

**What Can Shanghai Do?**

In conclusion, it has been a great object lesson to visit the United States at a time when the whole country is aroused, indeed inspired, with righteous determination. And the question may be asked, what more may or can we do here? So far as my investigations and conversations go, there is no reason for changing the brief conclusion stated at our first Fourth of July celebration following our entry into this world war, in the sense that this war has carried the irrepressible aspirations of the people so far afield as hereafter to insure ever broadening democratic governmental policies; that this, and the coming League of Nations, possessing both economic and peaceful means of enforcing its righteous decisions and thereby guaranteeing the irrevocable protection of the inalienable right of all people in all lands—whether represented in large or in small national units—this may be accepted as God's enduring blessing in this stupendous struggle.

"To the end that we of Shanghai may serve to the utmost in present and future eventualities, it ultimately may seem desirable to make use of a central committee, representing all organisations. We Americans may yet profit by an American Advisory Committee and the entire Allied community by an Allied Advisory Committee. Before leaving for home, my Allied Consular Body colleagues acted favorably on my suggestion for periodical dinner conferences that have proven highly profitable. An Allied Advisory Committee would bring all Allied civilian forces together and afford the Chinese further avenues of participation in winning-the-war activities. Last, but not least, possibly we Americans may find it possible to do more for the orphans of the devastated and ravished sections of the battlefields.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 29, 1918

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official	Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 26.50
Langkats	Tls. 20.50
Langkats	Tls. 21.00
Oriental Cotton	Tls. 60.00
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 146.00
Unofficial	
Langkats	Tls. 22.00 December
Laou Kung Mow Cotton	Tls. 135.00
Oriental Cotton	Tls. 62.50 Dec.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 151.00
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 151.50
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 152.00
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 152.50
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 152.00 Dec.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf	Tls. 110.00 December
Yangtzeppoo Cotton (brd.)	Tls. 3.80 December

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 29, 1918

## Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,

@ 5/14= Tls. 3.90

@ exch. 74.1=Mex. \$5.27

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,

@ 122=Tls. \$10.61

@ 74.1=Mex. \$10.61

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.8

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 273

Copper Cash ..... per tael 1780

Native Interest ..... Tls. .30

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 491d.

Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%

Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 24.08

Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4.763

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/11

London ..... Demand 5/12

London ..... T.T. 671

Paris ..... Demand 674

Paris ..... T.T. 122

New York ..... Demand 1224

Hongkong ..... T.T. 67

Japan ..... T.T. 442

Batavia ..... T.T. 2794

Singapore ..... T.T. 452

## Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/28

London ..... 1 4 m/s. Cds. 5/4

London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/4

London ..... 6 m/s. Cds. 5/4

London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/42

Paris ..... 4 m/s. 702

New York ..... 6/4 Docy. 1235

New York ..... 4 m/s. 1263

## Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for

Roubles

Roubles 1,250 ..... Tls. 100

Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. \$10.75

## Customs House Exchange Rates

For October

Ex. Tls. 3.80 @ 5/51

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

1 @ 7128 France 7.94

0.69 @ 1291 Gold \$1

1 @ 424 Yen 2.64

1 @ 15 Rupees 4.55

1 @ — Roubles —

—

## Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, October 29, 1918.

## BUSINESS DONE

Official

Shanghai Docks Tls. 152.50 Dec.

Langkats Tls. 21.50 Dec.

Langkats Tls. 153.00 cash

Sumatras Tls. 105.00 Dec.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf

Tls. 110.00 December

## Hankow Market

Finance And Money Market

Bills have been offering fairly

freely during the week under review,

and there was also a good deal of

inter-bank business transacted in

Sterling and Yen T. T. with high

interest in Shanghai attracting local

money the Tael T. T. rate fell to

10.50 and the Yen T. T. to 10.50

at the close on Chinese account.

Dollars remained steady, opening at

71.15 buyers and 71.35 sellers

Chinese market and closing at 71.2 and

71.4. Interest: 18 percent after be-

ing 12 percent. Changsha exchange:

34% after being 31%.

Imports:

Sampin quotations are down on

the week, but local Yarn prices are

from Tls. 3 to Tls. 4 up. Delivers

Some business has been done in Native Sheetings, but the level of

prices ruling here is much lower

than that at Shanghai. Clearances of

Sheetings, Drap and Fancies all show

some improvement.

Exports:

Market quite, but some business is

reported in Tallow. Holders of Hides

are reluctant sellers of present low

prices. There are enquiries on the

market for Sennamum Seed, but stocks

locally are exhausted and supplies

are being held up in the interior.

Japanese firms are buying Cotton,

but the market is weaker owing to

the tightness of money.

## BICKERTON'S PRIVATE HOTEL

75, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; CO.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.



## PIECE GOODS MARKET

Tls. 5.90. No material change in auction prices.

12 lbs. 36-inches.—Business has been done in Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 8.00, Blue Star at Tls. 6.60, Two Dragons and Cup at Tls. 6.37½. Auction market steady.

White Shirtings.—A good demand has been met at last week's auction prices.

The market has been abnormally

dull during the interval, the only

enquiry worthy of comment being

for 8½-lb. shirtings for Tientsin

and bleached cloths for Hankow and

Szechuen. Buyers are limited in

scope by the continued tightness of

money which shows little sign of

abatement, although rates of native

interest are appreciably lower than

the high point reached about ten

days ago. Whether conditions in the

native financial market are to be

seen, but this does not appear

probable at the moment, and the

future course of demand for piece

goods will naturally be governed by

a large extent by that factor.

A certain amount of forced selling

for cash has taken place during the

past few days which has depressed

prices slightly for a number of cloths,

but apart from that, values on the

whole may be described as quite

steady.

Quotations today are: Tungchow at

Tls. 33.50 to Tls. 37.50, Steam Ginned

at Tls. 37.00 to Tls. 37.50, Ordinary

Shanghai at Tls. 35.50 to Tls. 35.00

and Ningpo Cotton at Tls. 33.40,

to Tls. 33.60, Hankow Cotton quoted

at Tls. 33.20 and No. 1 Shens at Tls.

38.00 to Tls. 38.50.

Liverpool prices are rather lower

and are cabled by Reuter as follows:

Good Middling Texas at 23.88d. for

spot, 22.24d. for October and 20.23d.

January delivery. Egyptian Sakel-

halls at 29.40d. and M. G. Bengals

at 19.75d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Dealers for the

moment appear to be satisfied with

their previous purchases and are not

too eager to add to their present

commitment for the forward delivery

market continues firm. The only sales brought to our notice are as follows:

No. 10's—100 bales Apollo at Tls. 160.00, 100 bales Sorab at Tls. 161.00, 50 bales Tricumbas at Tls. 162.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Last week's prices have been maintained and there is a good demand.

Details of sales are as follows:

No. 16's—200 bales Fukushima at Tls. 173.00, 100 bales Kanegafuchi at

Tls. 172.00, and 200 bales Setzu at Tls. 171.50.

No. 20's—300 bales Kishiwada at Tls. 182.00 to Tls. 182.50, 300 bales

Anchor at Tls. 153.00.

14's—200 bales Four Head at Tls. 164.50 to Tls. 165.00.

16's—300 bales Red Round Dragon at Tls. 165.00, 200 bales Man and Fish at Tls. 166.00, 4,000 bales Water-

moon at Tls. 167.00 and 1,000 bales same shop at Tls. 166.00.

50's—200 bales Girl and Flower at Tls. 178.00, 2,500 bales Water

## WAR NOT YET OVER, MESSAGE OF OUR MEN

American Soldiers Fear People  
At Home Will Build Up Their  
Hopes Too Early

### THINK TASK ONLY BEGUN

Confident They Will Beat The  
Germans, But Realise That  
It Will Take Time

By Edwin L. James  
(New York Times)

With the American Army in France, September 6. — The American army is deeply solicitous of public opinion at home. Every man in it knows we can give the fullest aid to the Allied cause only if every man, woman and child in the United States gives our military effort the ultimate intelligent support. Because our fighting men realize this, they are most anxious that the people at home should have at all times a proper conception of the situation in order to comprehend just what task still confronts the nation. Not that there is any one in our army but believes that the United States is fully and whole-heartedly behind the army now, but the long heads in the American expeditionary force hope the United States will not over-rate the brightness of the present military situation, and thus threaten the fulfillment of their deepest effort through underestimation of the gigantic task yet before our country.

Germany is not beaten. Germany is far from beaten. That is what the American army wants America to bear in mind and continue to bear in mind until the Western front is many, many miles further back than it is today.

It is many miles from the Somme

to the German boundary, and those miles will be weary ones. This year's fighting probably will end with the line about where it was when the spring fighting started.

#### Face 'Destructive Defense'

Of course, it is true that the Allies have the initiative now, but the American army wants America to deal in results and not promises. Brilliant victories have been won recently and are being won, but take the map of the whole Western front. Color with blue that portion of terrain recovered from the Germans since July 18, and color red the big slice from the present front, including occupied France and Belgium. Put this on the wall and stand off and look at it. Then the reader may realize what remains to be done. One may say it was the hardest to win what recently has been won. Perhaps that is true, perhaps not. That is only a speculation.

Everyone is not lacking to show that the German command has adopted the policy now to fight a defensive-defensive warfare right back in its own borders, if necessary. The German command counts on making this defensive warfare, on its part, so costly for the Allies that they will make terms. Recent events have shown that if Germany can carry out this plan she can make it costly for the Allied troops.

That Foch may have plans to spoil the German plan may be true, but that is something else. Knowing he cannot win the war by offensives, the Kaiser is now going to try to win by defensive warfare, and that is what the Allied soldiers have to face, since the Allies are committed to the policy of bringing Germany to her knees.

And so the American army wants the people back home to realize just how big the task remaining to be done is, and not be overreliant at the

beginning of success, which must be long drawn out to achieve its final fulfillment.

A high American officer the other day pointed to an editorial in a copy of The New York Times, recently reaching the front, which said Foch had won a round of the fight, but calling the attention of its readers to the fact that other rounds remain to be fought.

"I wish," said this officer, "that all Americans looked at it just that way."

#### Want No False Hopes

This officer's job is to keep his finger on the pulse of public opinion at home. Turning his attention to another editorial in an American newspaper, saying that because of the wiping out of the Marne salient, and the other Allied successes, the end of the war might come this year, he said:

"That sort of stuff not only makes one sick, but it is dangerous. The army doesn't want the Americans to think that, because it only will build up false hopes."

There was another thing this officer impressed upon me, and that

is, that America should not get too "fed up" on what our troops have done. Our fighters have made good in what they have done. But the United States should realize that the American army has as yet done little "on its own." Our boys in the front line have shown themselves equal to any soldiers in the world. Our company, regimental, division, and corps officers have proved their ability. But they were in all cases directed by higher officers of other armies. We have the First American Army, and soon will have others.

We have never conceived and executed a drive, or a large attack, by ourselves. That our armies will do well is the hope of the civilized world. But the army itself feels that America will do best to wait, and celebrate after they have won their laurels. As yet their success is to be proved.

America is to win the war. That is our job, and we will do it. But America's real military efforts have not begun. What we have accomplished is preparation and preliminaries. That work has not been with-

out mistakes, but, all in all, it has been marvelous in accomplishment.

What our fighting machine eventually will do will make America proud.

But the men running that machine,

the men forming that machine, do not want America to get proud too soon, do not want America to think our struggle is already won or half won.

They want America's face set to the task, not ending up because of temporary successes, and well fortified to stand temporary reverses, for we will have both. The army wants America to feel that the task for which we entered this war is yet to be performed.

♦ ♦ ♦

#### Mail Notices

##### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan: Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Oct. 31

For U.S. Canada and Europe: Per T.K.R. s.s. Korea Maru Nov. 5

For P. M. s.s. Ecuador... Nov. 9

For Vladivostock: Per R.V.P. s.s. Simbirsk... Nov. 1

##### MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada: Per T.K.R. s.s. Siberia M. Oct. 30

Per C.M. s.s. China..... Nov. 6

PLEASE LOOK AT  
YOUR SHOULDERS

Have They Any Wrinkles?  
If you like to have a perfect fit, call on  
Henry, The Tailor,  
114 Seward Road

I acquired the art of cutting from an American  
tailor. A trial is solicited.

## THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

of San Francisco

### IMPORTERS EXPORTERS

Are now located at

### No. 10 THE BUND

Telephone:  
Central 3083

Cable address:  
"SIMMONS"

### CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

#### TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

##### TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux.	Mile	W	Peking-Mukden Line	Line	Mail
101	3.	1.			dep. Peking arr. 2.	4.	102.
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.			arr. Tientsin-Central 2.	B. S.	B. S.
2038	815	300	0		dep. Tientsin-Central 220	1930	1030
2345	1112	638			arr. Tientsin-Central 1988	1760	730
2350	1112	64	84		dep. Tientsin-East 1989	1658	710
000	1125	610			dep. Mukden 1920	1645	700
1910	520	230	524	W	arr. Mukden 270		1040

Local	Mail			Tientsin-Shantou Line	Local	Local
5.	3.			dep. Tientsin-East 1703	1612	
	B. S.			arr. Tientsin-Central 1610	1610	1600
715	1120	—	0	dep. Tientsin-Central 1611	1545	1545
725	1110	—	2.71	dep. Tsiangchow 1322	1221	1221
745	1200	—		dep. Tschow 1049	928	928
1185	1500	—	78	arr. Tsiangfu 808	841	841
1437	1746	—	145	dep. Tsiangfu 2345	810	810
1801	2021	—		arr. Tsiangfu 2239	1821	1821
7.	—	220		dep. Tsiangfu 766	601	601
815	2031	—		dep. Tsiangfu 349	3131	3131
1019	2231	—	263	dep. Tsiangfu 389	1260	1260
1300	030	—	318	dep. Tsiangfu 120	1048	1048
1315	018	—		dep. Tsiangfu 1545	1445	1445
1556	310	—	377	dep. Tsiangfu 1648	923	923
1815	440	—		dep. Tsiangfu 1530	742	742
9.	—	420		dep. Hsuehchow 2239	2045	2045
800	457	—		dep. Hsuehchow 1985	1445	1445
1185	883	—	523	dep. Pengpu 1943	1448	1448
1200	810	—		dep. Pengpu 1648	923	923
1687	1143	—	600	dep. Chuchow 1545	1445	1445
1815	1300	—	631	dep. Pukow 1530	742	742

Express	Express			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express
16.	10.			dep. Nanking-Ferry 1419	15.
B. S.	B.			arr. Nanking 1415	B. S.
2300	1430	—	0	dep. Nanking 1415	650
700	2120	—	193	arr. Shanghai-North 758	2300

Yenchow-Tsiningchow Branch Line	Lincheng-Tsuehching Branch Line
930 1310 2120 2120 610 1200 200 536 1110 180 810 1410 2100	Express 15. B. S. 15. B. S.
1032 1435 2228 2228 520 1136 1836 638 1219 1958 710 130 1930	1419 650

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

##### Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets. B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S — train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. 8 — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsiangfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

### SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

#### SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

#### MAIN LINE.

#### ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local






</tbl

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund 2,000,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevill Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bankers.

Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Jello, Puket

Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon

Batavia, Karachi, Saigon

Bombay, Klang, Seremban

Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore

Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai

Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya

Colombo, Malacca, Taiping

Delhi, Manila, Tavoy (Lower)

Foochow, Medan, New York (P. M. S.)

Hai Phong, Peking, Tientsin

Hongkong, Penang

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund,

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

Subscriptions for the

## VICTORY FRENCH WAR LOAN

received by

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

29 The Bund

at preferential exchange

facilities granted on

application

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs.

15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yenanfu.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

London City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In New-York: Redmond & Co.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana

Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s £15,000,000

Silver ..... 19,500,000

£24,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman, G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.

A. H. Compton Esq.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

C. S. Gubbay Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr Esq.

W. L. Pattenden Esq.

J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager, Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Penang

Bangkok Johore Rangoon

Batavia Kobe Saigon

Bombay Kuala-Lumpur S. Francisco

Calcutta London Shanghai

Canton Lyons Singapore

Colombo Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtao

Holbo Peking

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Bonuses

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 26,900,000

Kgs. Ths. Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head office: PARIS.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chancun Hongkong Shanghai

Calcutta Newchwang Tientsin

Dai-En Nicolayawak Vladivostock

Hainan O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars and Roubles, Terms of application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,

G. CARRERE,

Managers for China, Japan and India

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital ..... \$541,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... \$11,000,000

Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000

Cable and Telegraphic Address:

"COMSAVABANK"

Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

## The Bank of China

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1918.

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-Up Capital ..... 12,278,800

Reserve Fund ..... \$1,298,532.60

Special Reserve Fund ..... \$1,958,833.68

\$24,500,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Taiyuan Shanghai

Tientsin Wuhu Ichang

Changchun Anking Changsha

Dai-En Hangchow Nanchang

Moukden Ningpo Kukiang

Newchwang Nanking Foochow

Harbin Chinkiang Amoy

Kirin Hsuehchow Canton

Tsinan Soochow Hongkong

Chefoo Wusieh Swatow

Tsingtao Yangchow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. Co.	
Oct. 6	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 6	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Andes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Oct. —	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. Co.	
Nov. 15	—	San Francisco	Benjamin	Am. P.M.S.C. Co.	
Nov. 24	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.T.K.	
Nov. 25	—	Seattle, etc.	China	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 25	—	San Francisco	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Dec. 7	—	San Francisco	Yamato Maru	Jap. T.T.K.	
Dec. 7	—	Seattle, etc.	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.C. Co.	
Dec. 17	—	Seattle, etc.	Bennie Dollar	Br. R. D. Co.	
Dec. —	—	Seattle, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Dec. —	—	Vancouver	Fusihina Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 20	Kobe	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 21	Moh. Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 21	Nagasaki	Sanki Maru	Rus. R.V.F.	
Oct. 21	Seiki, Kobe & Yhamo	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 22	Moh. Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 22	Nagasaki	Takashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 22	Moh. Kobe & Osaka	Watanabe Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 22	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yhamo	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London, etc.	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
London, etc.	Aki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 26	9.00* SW. W. and Hongkong	Shinkang	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 26	4.30 Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 26	4.30 Xinspo	Hain Mingshao	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 31	9.00* Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Hulyang	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 31	4.20 Ningpo	Kuangtien	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 5	3 D.L. Swatow	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 5	5 D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 6	Hongkong & Manha	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 21 10.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Jap. N.Y.K.		
Oct. 21	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 21	Chefoo & T'tsin	Kwellee	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 21	Chefoo	Tachii Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 21	Chinwangtao	Tuonan	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 21	Newchwang	Sanki Maru	Rus. R.V.F.	
Nov. 1	5.00 Vladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 3	21.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Daihoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Nov. 3	T'ien-tien & Dairen	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 5	3.00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	

\*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 29	Ningpo	Kiangtien	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 29	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 29	Hongkong	Sauvage	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 29	Ningpo	Nippo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 29	Cruises	Luhsing	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 29	Newchwang	Toonan	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 29	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Oct. 29	Kobe	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 29	Foochow	Haean	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 29	5.30* Dairen	Tamson	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 29	W'wei, Chefoo & T'ien-tsin	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Oct. 29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Taishun	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuonan	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuonan	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 29	Ningpo	Kuangtien	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, October 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chinkung, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Tuesday, November 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 4234 and 4235.
HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengyeng Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, October 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yawang, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 30, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luhsing, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 30, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luyan, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS	The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Loongwo, tons 3,925, Capt. Findelson, will leave on Friday, November 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS	The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yohang Maru, Captain Y. J. Keda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, November 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund.
HANKOW & PORTS	The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luyan, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 31, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luyan, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 31, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS	The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yohang Maru, Captain Y. J. Keda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, November 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTZE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS.

## FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW—S.S. Woosung, Lucy, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. There steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIEN-Tsin)—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantien and Shengkien—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

## SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool)

	Tons	
SHIDZUOKA, MARU	12,500	
AKI MARU	12,500	

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.	
SUWA MARU	21,000
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000
KOKURA MARU	5,000
MOTO, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE	
KUMANO MARU	9,500
TAKEISHIMA MARU	4,500
YAWATA MARU	7,000
OMI MARU	7,000
FOR JAPAN	
KITANO MARU	15,000
KAGA MARU	12,500
KOBE TO SEATTLE	
ATSUTA MARU	18,000
FOR HONGKONG	
KASHIMA MARU	12,000
KAISHIMA MARU	12,000
FOR HONGKONG, MANILA AND SINGAPORE LINE	
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000
AUSTRALIAN LINE	
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).	
KITANO MARU	16,000
TANGO MARU	14,000
CALCUTTA LINE	
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).	
BOMBAY LINE	
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).	
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.	
For freight, passage and further information apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusei Kaisha. Tel. Address: Yusei, Shanghai.	

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route between the Far East and Europe.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen east of Mukden

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the new st highway round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimonoseki and Fusan. The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

## Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

## DOLLAR S. S. LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI

to

VANCOUVER

## SAILINGS

S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" . . . NOVEMBER  
 S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" . . . NOVEMBER  
 S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" . . . DECEMBER  
 S.S. "MELVILLE DOLLAR" . . . JANUARY

Through Railway Bills of Lading Issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc.  
apply to

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road  
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2303.HARDEN DISCUSSED  
PRUSSIAN DECLINEHis Paper Suppressed For Frank  
Criticism Of Action In The  
Lichnowsky CaseLondon, September 7.—The London Times says that an explanation of the new suppression of Maximilian Harden's paper, *Die Zukunft*, doubtless is to be found in the last published issue of Aug. 24, in which Harden deals with the expulsion of Lichnowsky from the Upper House of the Prussian Diet.

Harden discloses the fact that it was at first proposed to deprive Lichnowsky of his seat and vote for a period of three years, and he gives a remarkably interesting list of the members who supported this motion. Many of the names are very well known in England, and include Prince Bülow, the Duke of Ratibor, Prince Hatzfeldt, Prince Donnermarck, Prince Münster, Prince Pless, Prince Biron of Courland, Count Posadowski and former German Ambassador in London, Count Wolff Metternich.

The Upper House rejected this motion and voted for expulsion. Harden contrasts this performance unfavorably with the Malvy trial in France, of which he gives an almost enthusiastic account, and after reminding the body which has expelled Lichnowsky that that notorious criminal, Prince Philip Eulenburg, is still one of its members, he proceeds:

"Such are the ways of Prussia's Senate before which Ministers tremble. Such things are possible only in a world which thinks that it can stay its decline and fall by blocking up all the windows. Just imagine how this Upper House would have dealt with a Minister who had freed independent Socialists from the grip of the police, made a secret pact with them and enabled them to travel abroad.

"Without regarding any of the rules which prevail in free countries, the Prussian Upper House has assailed the honor of a man whose patriotism and distinguished diplomatic achievements stand above all doubt, and the unlawful publication of whose memorandum did not harm the Empire. Does anybody suppose that the prestige of the Prussian-German Empire will win new splendor in the world through this judgment? Prince Lichnowsky can laugh at his condemnation and say, with Bismarck: 'My honor is in nobody's hand but my own.'

"He is now a free man to whom many look with hope, and he has leisure to continue his self-education until the hour strikes when his ripe thoughts may turn to action.

"Nobody in the Upper House was found to say:

"Almost all of us have at one time or another spoken or written like Lichnowsky. It is not his fault that his memorandum should have come to light. The motion cannot seriously be considered."

"That would have required civil courage. The judges will regret their judgment and much sooner than even those who voted for three years' suspension imagine. As Shakespeare says in 'Measure for Measure':

"Under your good correction I have seen when, after the execution, both repented of his doom."

Provision Prices  
In Local MarketPrices quoted are in Mexican  
dollar cents at Hongkong market as  
compiled on October 22, 1918.

## Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	20-30
Veal	"	26-30

## Fish

Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	"	18-18
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	26-30
Salmon	"	18-20
Sail	"	none
Sole	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	none

## Game, Poultry And Eggs

Deer	per doz.	\$2.00-2.50
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	70-81.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	15-16
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12

## Fruit

Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	12-20
Bananas	"	6-7
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	per doz.	10-12
Pigs	per lb.	none
Grapes	per lb.	16-20
Lemons	each	7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongoose	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	"	10-16
Pears	"	12-16
Persimmons	"	6-8
Peebloss	"	none
Plums	"	15-20
Pumeelos	"	none
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	"	12-14

## Vegetables

Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
French Beans	per lb.	4-6
Broad Beans	"	4-6
Woodcock	"	40-50
Wild Geese	per bunch	none
Beetroot	per bunch	3-4
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	2-3
Cauliflower	per bunch	2-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-6
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-60
Onions	per bunch	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul lb.	\$1.40-1.60
Pens	per lb.	4-5
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	5-6

## Grain And Flour

Flour American	per 50 lbs.	\$5.50
Flour Australian	"	\$4.30
Flour Shanghai	"	\$2.30

## Rice

Rice	per 200 lbs.	\$7.00


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# Business and Official Notices

THE FAMOUS  
**MOSCOW TRIO**



**Lyceum  
Theatre**



**TWO GRAND  
CONCERTS**



Monday, Nov. 4th  
and  
Saturday, Nov. 9th  
Each Evening  
at 9.15 p.m.

**Booking at Moutrie's**  
Direction: A. STROK

The Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer.

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend at the rate of five per cent. (ten shillings per share), less income tax at 5s. 9d. in the £, for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 5 (accompanied by the declaration required by H.B.M. Government, forms for which are obtainable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation) on and after the last day of November, 1918, in sterling at The Eastern Bank, Ltd., 4 Cresty Square, London, E.C., or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for coupons on date of lodgement at The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,  
Secretary.

## NOTICE

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.  
Shanghai

NOTICE is hereby given that as and from this date and until further notice Mr. Percy Fowler, Assistant General Manager of the Company for the Far East, has been appointed to take complete control of the Company's management and interests.

By Order of the Directors.  
G. STEWART JONES,  
Assistant Secretary, Northwich,  
England.  
Shanghai, October 29, 1918.

**TAKE ADVANTAGE  
OF THE  
HIGH EXCHANGE!**

Carry a Gold  
Dollar Account  
WITH  
**AMERICAN EXPRESS  
COMPANY**  
No. 10 The Bund

19885

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19882

19881

**Chan-Kee Fur Co.**

**FUR MAKER**

No. 41 Szechuen Road near  
Hopkins Butchery House

**FURS! FURS!**

Sable, Ermine, Marten, White,  
Black and Red Fox, Squirrel, and a  
large assortment of other Furs at  
Moderate Prices.

19883

**Chinese Post Office**  
NOTIFICATION No. 367

**LETTER-CARDS**

Letter-cards—3 cents each—are  
now on sale.

W. W. RITCHIE,  
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,  
Shanghai, October 28, 1918.

19882

**NOV. 7TH**

**ENTERTAINMENT**  
in aid of  
**ITALIAN  
WAR FUNDS**

**Olympic  
Theatre**

19882

**V. K. SHEN & SON**  
Furniture Makers &  
Interior Decorators  
5346 171 AVE. Joffre  
Founded in 1872  
171 Haining Road (fifth house from  
North Szechuen Road).  
Tel. North 2279.

19846

**Dr. Oks, M.D.**

Specialist for diseases of and  
operations on eyes, ears, throat and  
nose.

9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.

3 Kiukiang Road. Tel. Cent. 1801.

19718

**PLATINUM**

We offer the best value for  
Platinum in large or small quantity.

Apply to  
MIKI & CO.

25 Rue Du Consulat

19884

**TO INSURANCE AGENTS**

**Notice**

**THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY**

will give a demonstration with the Ajax Chemical Fire Engine **today** at its New Wharf property at East Pootung. The Launch "Alice Dollar" will leave the Custom's Jetty at 3 p.m. All interested are invited to attend.

19846

**BILL SMITH**

*It may be  
that there  
are products  
superior to  
Elephant  
Head French  
Peppermint,  
but they are  
not to be  
procured on  
this market.*



ASK BILL!

## GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS

PLAIN AND CORRUGATED

For Particulars of Stock etc., Please apply to  
**W. Z. Zee & Sons (Zung Lee & Sons), Shanghai.**

## "NATIONAL"

**PORTABLE TYPEWRITER**

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 62 in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models, in fact, a great little-machine.

Two color ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.



**MEXICAN**

**DOLLARS**

**75<sup>00</sup>**

Complete

With Leatherette

Carrying Case

Be Sure You Get The New Model No. 3.

Phone Central 4775 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Phone Central 4773

1700 Nankin Road, Shanghai

**STEWART**

**V-Ray SPARK PLUG**

Gives more economy, efficiency and  
flexibility to the motor.

Has 4 sparking points instead of only  
one or two.

Insures a hot, continuous spark—  
never fails in service.

Absolutely gas-tight.

Practically free from breakage.

Lasts four times longer than any  
other spark plug.

Made to fit any type of motor.



The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

**MASON & CO.**

**CONFECTORS**

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. OPPOSITE RACE COURSE

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

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